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If Mr. Reed resigns there will be a fight for the speakership between the East and the West, largely on geographical lines, and the West will win.

The statesmen who are casting wistful eyes on Speaker Reed's old shoes and the chair he occupied should remember they are both uncommonly large.

If Admiral Dewey sends an expedition to Baler to avenge the capture of Lieut. Giland his men there will not be any more Americans captured

Now that Mr. Reed may not be speaker again, a number of papers which have maligned him for years have discovered that he is a very great and good man.

The really heroic conduct of convicts in ing of the prison building on Blackwell's | than Republicans voted to reject. The Re-Island shows that manhood may survive publicans voting to reject and in favor of under convicts' stripes.

Foreign enemies have tot been able to inflict any injury on the United States, the present administration or the army. It'was left for unpatriotic Americans to attack and revile them after the war closed.

The traveling aspirant for the 16-to-1 nomination for President has discovered that 70,000 men are engaged in fighting the Tagalos about Manila. Yet General Otis has just cabled that 30,000 men are all that he

Four out of seven members of the Filipino Junto in Europe having started for ognition of American sovereignty, it looks as if the end of the rebellion were near.

The possible retirement of Speaker Reed from Congress has started conjecture as to his successor. His district consists of two three aspirants. They would do well to remember that Mr. Reed is a hard man to

The Aguinaldists are claiming that every American soldier killed in the Philippines increases popular hostility to the war and the administration. It is more likely to grouse just anger and strengthen the popular determination to put down the rebellion

An exchange gives as one of the reasons for electing an Illinois man speaker of the been filled by a man living west of the Indiana line. The speakership is too important a position to be made a question of locality. The one question should be, who is the best

The Memphis Appeal and other Southern | and all first-class nations. Mr. Bryan sat at the dollar dinner while do we recognize the social equality of the white man who recognizes the social equal-

Since the passage of the anti-trust law in Arkansas all foreign fire insurance companies, sixty-three in number, have withdrawn and ceased doing business in the State, and policies are not now obtainable except in two mutual companies organized and incorporated under the State law. As these companies are weak and poorly managed, it will not take much of a blaze to wipe them out and the people will be th

A New York special announces as a new rublication of a weekly newspaper, plan," says the dispatch, "will be the managing editor of the new publication." The plan is not so very novel. The convicts in the Indiana southern prison, now Reformatory, have been publishing a paper for near-

A resident of St. Louis who served for

the island to the United States, for I have always favored that policy. There are many supporters of that policy here already, and the idea is getting to be a unanimous one. The Cubans are seeing the wisdom of i

The annexation sentiment is evidently growing, but the United States cannot afleaving the people to themselves. A vote tion by the United States continues would if not by rule, fallen into the power of a

other person should have the money of the | denounced at the time by his political op-

of this money was an actual violation of victory, and the succeeding Democratic elected, because the people are opposed to such practices and are becoming more and achieving a great reform in that he restored more opposed as the years pass. It should be added that the result of the trial is not creditable to the State's lawyers who brought it about. They had no case and they must have known it. It is not too much to add that the prosecution had its ticians to defeat Senator Quay. It became him. It is vastly more to Mr. Quay's discredit that the Legislature found evidence that several of his supporters attempted to bribe members to vote for him for senator.

MR. QUAY'S APPOINTMENT.

The appointment of Mr. Quay to the senatorship to which the Legislature refused to elect him has precedent against it, and, apparently, the Constitution, which reads as

If a vacancy happens by resignation or otherwise during the recess of the Legislature of any State the executive thereof may United States. The great planting intermake temporary appointments until the ests are now largely exporting and are opmake temporary appointments until the meeting of the Legislature, which shall fill such vacancies.

The earlier decisions of the Senate in Dearborn street, Great Northern Hotel and cases where the Legislature failed to elect and the Governor appointed were, without much discussion, decided by seating the apof Third and Jefferson streets, and Louisville pointees. In later years the decisions of the Book Co., 256 Fourth avenue. Senate, while made by close votes, have been against such appointments on the ground that a vacancy caused, or, rather, continued by failure of the Legislature to elect does not occur by resignation or otherwise during a recess of the Legislature. In this case there was a vacancy in Pennsylvania on and after March 4, 1899, when Mr. Quay's term expired. The Legislature being in session six weeks after the vacancy occurred it could not have occurred during its recess.

The Legislatures of Montana, Washington and Wyoming failed to elect United States senators during the sessions of 1893. Thereupon the Governors of these States made appointments. The credentials were referred to the Senate committee on elections and privileges, of which Senator Hoar was chairman, and a majority of that committee reported in favor of seating the appointees-two Republicans and one Democrat. The report of the committee was rejected by the Senate Aug. 28, 1893, but not by a party vote, though more Democrats rejection by pair were: Aldrich, Cullom, Gallinger, McMillan, Platt of Connecticut, Proctor, Stockbridge, Washburn, Morrill, Dixon, Dolph, Mitchell of Oregon, and two or three others. Among the Democrats who voted to seat were: Martin of Virginia, Sherman, who had voted to seat years be-Senator Teller, Senator Voorhees voted not to seat, but his colleague, Mr. Turpie, was paired with Mr. Gorman in favor of seat-

up at once in the Senate after its meeting. The Governors of three other States may make similar appointments, namely, Callfornia, Delaware and Utah. The Governors of the last two named are Democrats. To the plain reader it must appear that none of these vacancies occurred during the recess of the Legislatures, but exist because the Legislatures could not or would not

THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF GREAT LEADERS.

John Sherman favored the resumption act and, as secretary of the treasury, carried it achievement was his. Since the war there is reaching magnitude of the return to specie gotiation of the disputes between the United Alabama claims was the great achievement of President Grant's administration, which belongs to himself and to Mr. Fish, the great diplomat who was his secretary of state. It astrous war was escaped and the principle of arbitration established between the two governments for all time and a precedent set for adjustment between the United States

prominent, who went into obscurity, de-A number of Republicans in the House, including Mr. Hoar, did not vote for the resumption bill, because it was a compromise in that it delayed specie payments four years. All the Democratic leaders who measure after it was a law. To-day both have vindicated themselves and the statesmanship of their authors. They came to great success because the men who proposed them, Grant and Sherman, did not shrink from the assaults of opponents or responsi-

In the same connection the reports that few local legislative bodies quorums had been counted, but those who found the records were the anxious party friends of Mr. Reed trying to find a precedent for his rather startling innovation. The application of the proposition to count silent members in their seats to make a quorum was semewhat dubious regarding the propriety private secretary to General Gomez, in of such an innovation. It is probable that if the speaker's proposition had been sub-I am fighting hard for the annexation of | mitted to a caucus of the Republican members of the House it would have been rejected. Fortunately Mr. Reed counted a quorum one day and the question came on an appeal from the decision of the chair. and the Republicans stood by the speaker. Subsequently, it was incorporated into the rules of the House. It was very important, in a House with but eight majority, to count House, the popular branch had, by practice, Those who have followed the testimony Mr. Reed led in framing deprived a half the Quays in Philadelphia | dozen filibusters of the power to prevent the

Reed rules to check filibustering. Theregress again he will have the credit of to the majority in the House of Representatives the power to legislate, which it had lost when he came to the speakership.

MEXICO AND THE SILVER STANDARD. A recent dispatch from the City of Mex-

after several years of severe labor, "the the financial equilibrium of the nation," recreation. The dispatch continued:

foundly peaceful condition of the country. bankers have offered to finance a loan The manufacturing element is firmly op-Mexico is prospering as never before, and the silver standard is credited with the tures in many lines with Europe and the ham Land. posed to the gold standard.

It is very unusual for a Mexican Cabinet minister to visit Europe, and for a Mexican President to visit the United States would be unprecedented. The fact that these visits should be spoken of at the same time indicates an unusual cause, and it is further suggested by the speculations regarding the monetary situation. President Diaz is too able a man not to know that the drift of the commercial world is steadily away from the silver standard or even the double standard. Being solicitous for the prosperity of Mexico and anxious to have his country take its proper place among nations, he must see that sooner or later Mexico must adopt the monetary standard of the commercial world. In some respects Mexico has prospered on a silver basis, but in other try. Mexico pays 6 per cent. interest on the whole of its public debt of \$183,206,000. while the United States pays only 3 to 4 per cent. Of course, the Mexican interest | the Arctic regions is March, and there is | account has to be paid in gold. In 1897 this item amounted to \$13,630,063, and in 1898, although the debt had been reduced several million dollars, reached \$14,792,240. This increase of \$1,162,177 in interest account in one year was caused by the fall in the exchange value of the Mexican silver dollar. Minister Limantour has managed Mexican finances well, haying brought the revenues up to a point where they exceed expenditures, but may be prospering, the country as a whole 1893 Capt. Larsen discovered two active voi- swarming around it. Uncle Sam's scouts silver standard. In the presence of Euro-Morgan and Pugh, of Alabama. Senator | Mexico," when a fall in the market price gate the operation of the gold standard in other countries with a view of establishing It is evident that the subject will come | it in Mexico. The spirit of progress is too standard that has been discarded by the whole commercial world.

Professor Jordan's opposition to President McKinley's foreign policy seems to have obscured his sense of propriety and his appreciation of veracity. Nothing could pectorated tobacco juice on the floor." In denying the charge Mrs. W. P. Frye, wife of the senator, who was one of the commis-

that "It would be better to send men abroad who are familiar with the usages of good society?" Were you ignorant of the facts all were graduates of our colleges, all had vastly greater experience in polite society and familiarity with social ethics than you even could dream of? Not one of these gentlemen chewed tobacco, not one of them attended a banquet while abroad. Now, do you not think that you had better apologize to your students for your gross and unnat-

As a naturalist Professor Jordan is great, but he seems to be temperamentally disqualified to deal justly with public men and

Hereafter, in enumerating Indiana's notable men, one must not forget W. S. Stratchildren and give \$100 bills to poor people just to make them happy. He is a typical Hoosler. There are thousands of men in Indiana who would do that if circumstances would permit.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Just Think.

He-Dearie, you are worth your weight in

She-That amounts to only about \$25,000. He-Indeed? But just think how vast a

Expert Opinion. Weary Watkins-Here is a guy in the paper after me own heart. He says whisky is all right in proper quantity. Hungry Higgins-I've heard of them guys

Circumstances.

"Is it true, professor, that the English "That depends, my dear young lady, on circumstances. An Englishman stung by a hornet is apt to call it about the same

Mixed Emotions. "How did you feel when they read your letters in court?" asked the friend whose

intimacy was great enough to warrant im-"Well," said the young man who had just was divided between chagrin at the asininity of the ideas and admiration for the lit-

The Right Method.

New York Evening Post. An interesting story comes from Springfield, Mass., of the way in which James D. Gill, collector of internal revenue, has filled some places in his office. When the warrevenue law required the employment of a new man to handle the new stamps Mr. Gill picked out a man in the Springfield postoffice whose dexterity in such work had attracted his notice and got him by offering a larger salary. When he needed another he placed a "want" advertisement in a Boston newspaper for an experienced double entry bookkeeper, who must be well recommended, the salary being \$1,200, asked to see about a dozen of those who replied, and finally selected a man whose politics he never asked-an interesting incident of this quest being the fact that both his first and his second choice were men who had been receiving only \$750, and whose employers raised their pay to \$1,200 rather than lose When the cashier, who had been in the department for a quarter of a century, resigned. Mr. Gill went to a well-known banking house and asked them to pick him out a good cashier from among the younger men of their office force. The most ex-

ment of interest, but so far as the loaning own party. But he fought the battle to that it should seem extraordinary to any- you that there is no profit for him in the body, as it does to almost every one. Collector Gill simply did what should be the ing the truth. Pressed a little further, how law the offense was that of the state treas- Houses counted a quorum and adopted the natural and proper thing for a man in his | ever, he would have to admit that the profit that the public is astonished when it hears for the sacrifice. No one ever found a fore, if Mr. Reed should not appear in Con- of an official voluntarily applying the prin- place in which wines and liquors were not ciples of business and common sense.

THE BELGICA EXPEDITION. Further News from the Explorers o the Antarctic.

The cablegram from Dr. F. A. Cook, of Brooklyn, the surgeon of the Antarctic exploring expedition on the Belgian steamship Belgica, dated Montevideo, April 4, gave the inspiration in the purpose of several poli- ico stated that Finance Minister Limantour, scene of the Belgica's discoveries as Weddell sea. As this name had been given to no part of the Antarctic waters, the inference was persecution, and therefore did not harm result of which has been the restoration of natural that it referred to that part of the South Polar ocean in which Weddell made his notable advance south of latitude 74 dewas about to start for Europe for rest and | grees, in 1823. It appears, however, from the brief dispatch which Lieutenant De Ger- stinence argument that ought to beat the lache, the commander of the expedition, has It is reported again in official circles that | sent home, that the Belgica's winter quaron the return of the minister of finance | ters and the limits of her southern journey President Diaz will take a short trip to the are considerably to the northwest of Wed-United States and Europe. That this can | dell's farthest, and that the extreme latitude be considered as probable indicates the pro- | reached was 71 degrees 36 minutes, longitude 32 degrees west, south of Peter I island, It is again rumored with some insistence and very near, but south of the region hat prominent American and European reached in 1821, by Bellingshausen. In fact, the Belgica skirted the western coast of which would place Mexico on a gold basis. Graham Land which lies under the meridian of the Falkland islands and about one posed to any change of the standard, as | thousand miles south of them, and then took | a detour to the west about twenty degrees of longitude to the west of Alexander I country's ability to compete in manufac- | land, which is supposed to be a part of Gra-

Biscoe, in 1832, in the opposite direction, Gerlache now reports, although he did not reach a latitude so far south. Captain Evensen, also, with the steam whaler Hertha, made a similar journey along the west coast of Graham Land in November, 893, discovering no new lands, but attainmost southern point reached up to that time by a steam vessel. Captain Larsen, in December, 1893, skirted the east coast of Graham Land and mapped a considerable stretch of hitherto unknown shore line to the south. It is thus seen that the Belgica, according to the cablegram of her commander, has not made any new discoveries of great importance in that region. He did, however, what none of his competitors actimes in all, made large land collections, including numerous geological specimens, studied the hydrography of the land mass, entered Hughes gulf, the largest indenta tion known on the coast, and landed on the mountainous promontory of Palmer Land. The Belgica's party spent the first winter white men have passed in the Antarctic regions. It was not a matter of choice, but the there. De Gerlache says there was much bad weather, but the cold was not intense except during the month of September, an that the coldest periods in both the polar regions come about the same time in their espective winter seasons-that is to say,

quite late in the winter. The lowest temperature in September was -43 degrees centigrade. The ship was forced from the pack on March 14 last and arrived at Punta Arenas, Patagonia, on March 28. Lieut. De Gerlache says nothing of the aclive volcanoes that were mentioned in Dr. Cook's dispatch, and it may be that no new discoveries in this line were made, as Cook perhaps alluded to volcanoes previously seen in that region. Bridgman island, between the | was drawn open, and we saw revealed the South Shetland group and Graham Land, is marked on the charts as a volcano, and m canoes on the east coast of Graham Land, which he named Christensen and Lindenberg. Thick, black smoke was issuing from the top and slopes of Lindenberg through funnel-like holes, and on Christensen island the ice had been melted away in places by an eruption, and there were a large number | flowed with fire. "There's nothing the mat-

with regard to Graham Land seems to point to its being an archipelago, instead a part than likely that they are about to investi- of a continental body of land, as some | Epaniards dropped, and presently the Amergeographers have been inclined to believe.

TALK ABOUT REED.

Theory that He Means to Be a Candidate Against Mckinley. Washington Special.

Many politicians in Washington believe Speaker Reed's decision to resign his seat in Congress and take up a residence in New York. They theorize entertainingly and pro-fess to think that Mr. Reed, instead of wishing to retire absolutely from politics, is expression of something like disgust. shrewdly maneuvering for an advantageous campaign in opposition to President McKin-They hold that, in pursuance of his presidential ambition, he desires to place imself so that he can be held in no manner responsible for the mistakes of the administration, and be so situated that he would naturally attract and concentrate all elements of opposition in the Republican

promising gold man from the beginning: that his influence was against the war, against the annexation of Hawaii and against the more recently developed American policy for the acquisition of the Philippines and West India islanos. They figure also that President McKinley will lose Irish Republican votes on account or his attitude on the question of an Anglo-American alliance, and that he has lost the friendly regard of a considerable German-American element. They also figure that Speaker Reed will divide with McKinley the favor of the substantial interests of the East, which constituted a potent influence for the Republican presidential candidate three years ago. They also figure that protection will cease to be the commanding factor in great increase in exports of American goods during the last few years showing that American manufacturers and producers are ton, who has recently sold his Colorado gold | able without artificial help to compete sucmine in London for \$10,000,600. Stratton cessfully with foreigners in their own mar- A dark street is a bad street.

Those who are indulging in this kind of political speculation find no trouble in mak- roofed by the elevated road, ing Mr. Reed the beneficiary of all these enumerated causes of considerable discontent within the party. The arguments may heard on every hand, and threaten to make Speaker Reed as conspicuous after his retirement to private life as he has been at any time in his history. To offset this speculation is the plain statement by Mr. Reed and his friends that his sole motive in quitting public life is to devote the next few years to making money, in order that he Philadelphia Telegraph. may have a competence upon which to live

AMERICAN RAILROADS. Management Is Superior to That of English Lines.

Leslie's Weekly.

In nothing has American inventive genius been more successful than in devising safe. swift and comfortable means of passenger transportation. The American traveling public has fully appreciated the ingenuity and the regard for the general convenience which characterize the methods and facilities of our great railroad systems. Tourists from abroad also have been quick to apbefore. "Proper quantity" means not prove the superior accommodations for journeying afforded in this country. But it is printed in a recent issue of England's most the article are speed and punctuality, and it | Petersburg philosopher not only had is shown that in these respects the better | convictions but was true to them. class of American railways have outstripped

the foremost English lines.

But transit which is rapid lacks a very desirable something if it be not regular and uniform. The writer in the Times regards the almost absolute punctuality of these American trains as still more admirable than their bursts of speed. He states that want of punctuality is the weak point in the English railway service, and he attributes the contrast to the good management of the American lines. He considers the attainment of punctuality a greater feat in America than it would be in England. There is, he states, as much traffic on American as on English lines, only it is handled more efficiently. England, he shows, has more double lines of track than the United States, and he cites the fact that the Pennsylvania limited, from New York to Chicago, runs for nearly 150 miles on a single track. Moreings and the fact that they run through the streets of important towns, are subject to more stops and slacks than are the English trains. The Times writer rode on the Empire State express from New York to Albany. No stops were scheduled, and yet the train had to slack down eight times. To emphasize the contrast in favor of American railway management, the writer gives an estimate of the relative weight of English and American expresses, making the latter, on the average, at least 50 per cent, heavier than the former. This tribute to the American railways

common in certain quarters. A Point in Restaurant Lore. New York Commercial Advertiser.

from a source so high, and one where par-

tiality would naturally be expected, is a

good offset to the complaints against the

railroad service of this country which are

restaurateur, who sells the best of State without ample security and the pay- ponents and criticised quietly by men of his, traordinary feature of all this is the fact food at less than moderate prices, will tell person entirely devoted to

practice, and if he does so, he will be speak position to do, but what is so seldom done on his wines more than compensates him sold offering choice food at modest rates, but on the contrary, the place where the wines are expensive, and of known virtue, is the one where the temperance customer can get the most for his money. The explanation is simple. The high liver who loves good wine and good eating too is so pleased to find a tempting dish set before him at a modest figure that he considers it an economy to come here, because it leaves him so much more to expend on the inevitable bottle. So that the bon vivant with his bottle is really helping to pay the bill of the temperance man at the next table who is reveling in a culinary masterpiece served to him at a ridiculous rate. In other words, the man who drinks puts delight into the stomach and money into the pocket of the man who doesn't. There's a total ab-

MR. REED'S NEW FIRM.

His Opportunity to Practice Law Came from an Old Classmate.

Washington Post. Considerable curiosity was expressed in Washington yesterday as to the circumstances under which Mr. Reed has resumed the practice of law. Intimate friends of the speaker said that Mr. Simpson, who is at the head of the firm which has secured Mr. Reed's co-operation, is an old class-mate and lifelong friend of Mr. Reed. The two were graduated from Bowdoin together made practically the same journey that De and have kept up a correspondence ever since. Mr. Simpson has achieved great success as a lawyer in New York. It is said that when Mr. Reed left Washington at the close of the congressional session he had received no intimation of the offer which he has since accepted. It ing 69 degrees 10 minutes south latitude and | came to him very suddenly and unexpected- | dustries are undisturbed. 76 degrees 12 minutes west longitude, the ly, and would undoubtedly have been declined had it not been for his personal acquaintance with the leading member of the firm. He is rather rusty on law, having paid little attention to it for several years past, although when as a young man he was attorney general of his State, he had a high reputation. It is expected that his wide acquaintance with prominent men in complished, by landing repeatedly on the west coast. He visited the shore twenty valuable. It is hardly likely that he will

A Mimie San Juan Hill.

Leslie's Weekly.

As the troops marched in two by two, icked, he exclaimed: "All that is exactly right. The trails down there were so narsinging that old music-hall song. And on the therefore some evidence tending to show | night before the battle they were full of the devil, tossing fellows up in blankets and wrestling and playing tricks, instead of saying their prayers. And just look at those tooth brushes!" he cried. "A lot of the boys carried 'em just like that-in their hats. It was about all they had," he added grimly. Of course, a fine effect was achieved when the lights went out and the boys quieted down, and, lying on the ground, lifted their voices in "My Country, 'Tis of Thee." could see several of the ladies around me wining their eyes.

Then the fun began. The iceberg curtain celebrated San Juan hill, with the blockstole cautiously forward, and the guns began

The popping grew more frequent, ther louder. A wild cry arose. The boys dashed madly up the hill. Out of the din came steady bang-bang, and the machine gur of volcanic stones that had recently been | ter with the old machine gun, is there? cried the Englishman, excitedly. On both sides men were falling, and at the bottom of the hill the strechers began to receive the dead and wounded. One after another the icans had possession of the blockhouse. There was just one feature that the boy seemed to enjoy even more than the battle That was Buffalo Bill's exhibition of sharpshooting. Cody was in great form that night and missed only one ball. After Buffalo Bill, his deepest admiration was given to the Mexican noresmen, who threw the lasso with a skill that seemed absolutely that political significance attaches to unerring. For the Filipinos and the Hawaiians he expressed no admiration what-

"What do we want to have people like that in our country for?" he said, with an "Oh, just to take up the White Man's Burposition from which to organize a personal | den," the Englishman replied with a laugh.

Bark Places of New York.

Through one of the most infamous of the cales the writer went recently, just after the police had raided it with axes. The entire ground floor was a drinking hell of tawdry elegance. On the second floor was a gambling room reached by devious passages through heavily barred gates. The upper floors were lodging rooms of almost unimaginable dinginess and squalor. Throughout the entire establishment was a series of signal bells, peep holes, failing bars, and special locks, and ready exit was given by no less than four specially constructed and supposably secret passages. The rickety old tenement had been made into a veritable labyrinth of pseudo-mysterious precautions against the police When the police did come, the warning was given by a man stationed in the street purpose-called appropriately "lighthouse"-the signal bel clanged, the bars fell, the special locks slid into place, eyes blinked at the peep holes. and at the last moment the aroused inmates scurried through the secret passages into the arms of the officers who were waiting for them there. That cafe went out of exoughfare which, nearest of all New York, has reproduced the open shamelessness of be far-fetched, but they are nevertheless | murder have been done by the harpies that sit in its windows or lurk at its corners. It is by no means as bad now as it has been in the past, but it is still a street

that one does well to avoid after nightfall. The Petersburg Philosopher,

Certain injunctions laid down in the will have been inspired by a wish to deprive, as far as he could, death of its terrors He ordered that two years after his burial his remains were to be taken up and deposited in a tomb which in the interval sion of the second funeral was to be made as hearty a merrymaking as could be dedecorations of the grounds, etc. On all these points he left explicit directions, and they have just been fully carried There will be many to frown on the incident, but others will be found to sympathize with the ideas of this social philofrank and critical comparison of English as necessary a thing as life, And reason and American rallways which is very flat- tells us that this is the fact and must be

Kipling Interviews Came High.

New York Letter. I heard yesterday that Harmsworth, the proprietor of the London Daily Mail, had offered Richard Harding Davis any amount he cared to ask for an interview with Rudyard Kipling. The offer was made through teristic manner: "Of course not. How perctly ridiculous," Mr. Doubleday, one of Kipling's intimate friends and his publisher. was seen by the English newspaper edi- the advance. tor's representative and asked whether he perfectly willing to secure the desired inworth had figured on the Kipling interview as the feature for the first Sunday edition | shoes hold recent advances, of the Mail.

Detroit Journal.

The beautiful girl had parted forever from the only man she ever really loved, and she was even sadder than was usual with her upon such occasions. They tried to comfort her.

"There are always good fish left in th ea." they urged. "Yes, but when you catch them they turn out to be lobsters!" she exclaimed, bitterly, thereby showing that, after all, a person's same period a year ago. hair may curl naturally without rendering a Business failures show a notable falling miners carrying in person entirely devoid of sense.

Business failures show a notable falling miners carrying in off from those of last week, aggregating is badly wrecked.

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEWS

HEAVIEST BUSINESS EVER TRANS-ACTED AT GOOD PROFITS.

No Cloud on the Financial or Commercial Horizon to Mar Future Pros-

pects-Industries Booming.

NEW YORK, April 21.-R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade will say to-morrow: Nothing appears in business or money markets to prevent continuance of the heaviest trade ever transacted at good profits. The payment to Spain is supposed to have caused some rise in foreign exchange, which would amount to nothing in any case, as balances due from other countries more than cover the payment, and advance bills against crops to come forward in July and later will soon be offered. Loans on industrial securities are still at higher rates than on railway stocks, but on good commercial paper or railroad stocks money is in ample supply and at low rates. Nor have stock operations caused any appearance of pressure. The financing of new corporations has passed thus far with less trouble than had been feared, though the completion of some organizations is hindered or has failed. The usual time for financial troubles in the spring has passed, and the usual alarm

about crops has done its work, and still in-The one hindrance in stock speculation i doubt about the crops, but better unofficial reports have supported inferences warranted by the heavy receipts from the farms in the West and South. Farmers do not send wheat or cotton to market in large quan-New York will, however, easily secure for tity when crops anywhere near them are his firm a large and remunerative practice, extensively spoiled. Wheat receipts have been 7,511,343 bushels, against 5,206,642 last be able to take charge immediately of cases | year, in three weeks of April, and the involving wide acquaintance with modern | improvement since April 1 is open to notice. Exports have fallen off, amounting from both coasts to only 6,774,774 bushels, flour included, in three weeks, against 10,919,122 last year, and the price closes but half a singing "There'll be a Hot Time in the Old | cent higher than last week. Corn is about | steady in price, with a decrease in exports natural at this season. Cotton rose on Monrow that the men had to march in twos a day, with the slaughter of Liverpool shorts, interesting fact, for the coldest month in good deal of the time, and they were always and closed an eighth higher, but without reason to expect a short yield.

Nothing but industrial depression is left to excite apprehension, but the industries are meeting something very unlike depression. The kind of "lull" that appears in the iron market rejoices manufacturers, because they are crowded far ahead with orders. It means, very true, that many buyers do not want to contract far ahead at the high prices now asked, and also that many orders have been for a time withdrawn. It also means that manufacturers, ness can be taken, are anxious to get nearer the end of their engagements before fixing prices for the future. Almost nothing is done in pig, though Southern is sold largely at Chicago and Pittsburg. Heavy demands for bars to be used in car and plate mills there and elsewhere are refusing orders. Contracts for eight thousand to ten thousand tons structural work at Pittsburg and some at Chicago are taken, though many others are deferred, and sheets are less active because the works are generally too crowded. The coke pro duction is still close to the maximum. London speculation lifted tin to 251/8 cents, in spite of 4.440 tons arrived here, and copper is very strong and scarce at 181/2 cents for lake, with 500 tons brought back from Europe, though the United States production was only 21,918 tons in March.

Men who have sold wool stiffly for more than a year are selling freely at bottom prices, admittedly the lowest of the year. Sales at the three chief markets in two weeks have been 23,204.285 pounds, of which 17,937,585 pounds were domestic, agains 15,906,100 pounds in 1892. Territory wool, 200,000 pounds was sold for export to England and 1,250,000 pounds Australian in bond which has been held here for fifteen months fine wool being very high there, while crossbred is so low that it can now be imported With assurance of better prospects for goods, woolen manufacturers are waiting for the effect of various combinations. The demand is not at present especially large, and considerable machinery is idle. Cotton has advanced an eighth, but exports are small, taking of spinners are small and the prospects for the next crop are not bad, while visible stocks are remarkably large. An advance of 1/4 cent in some staple goods is considered significant and may influence

Failures for the week have been 184 in the United States, against 204 last year, and twenty-two in Canada, against twenty-nine

BRADSTREET'S REVIEW. The General Business Situation Is One of Quiet Strength.

NEW YORK, April 21.-Bradstreet's to-

morrow will say: The general business situation is one of quiet strength, while in industrial lites activity continues unabated. The well-nigh universal testimony to damistence, but others are still doing a cautious | age of the winter wheat crop has had surbusiness. Allen street seems doomed to evil. prisingly little effect on prices, as, owing first to pass into public control. The taxa-West Side has its black way too, and partly to improved weather conditions, tion of franchises is merely a makeshift strengthening the hopes of a larger area in spring wheat and also to good crop reports abroad and increased visible supplies, London's nocturnal streets. Robbery and as compared with a year ago, thus encouraging foreign buyers in their neglect of demand for this country's manufactures in some degree counterbalance the failing off in the value of agriculture exports, notably cereals and cottons. For the month of March a decrease of \$16,000,000 in exports of breadstuffs, cotton, provisions, live cattle There is no moral issue between the two of a citizen of Petersburg, Ind., seem to and mineral oil has been partly made up by a gain of nearly \$10,000,000 in other products, leaving the net deficiency as compared with a year ago 7 per cent. Imports reflect the increased purchasing power of the posited in a tomb which in the interval country, the total for March, in fact, being was to be constructed, and that the occamonths period exports, as a whole, are a little less than double the imports. In iron vised, with music, dancing, feasting, gay and steel new business is of even smaller proportions, a notable exception being in the line of wire goods and nails, on which prices nave been very generally advanced Quotations of pig iron, steel billets and nearly all the cruder forms are firmly held. while for many finished products, such as sopher. Certainly if we could by any plates and bars, even higher quotations are means divest ourselves from the idea of asked. Mills and furnaces are reported asked. Mills and furnaces are reported the dreadfulness of death we should live crowded with business on earlier orders, none the less a pleasing surprise to find in more peace. Here was a man apparent- and the disposition of buyers to delay placly who did not believe death was dreadful | ing their business for the later part of the influential newspaper, the London Times, a | at all, but on the contrary as natural and | year is reported as viewed with equanimity The cotton-goods situation is still a strong one, though the current demand from agents tering-or, rather, which is simply just-to | the fact, though we treat it mostly as if | is light. Heavy orders booked for gray the latter. The main points dwelt upon in | it was the exact opposite to the fact. The | goods some time ago make for strength in this line, but converters complain that the

finished goods have not advanced proportionately. Retail distribution of staple products has been improved by more favorable weather, thus encouraging hopes of future good reorders from wholesale hands Following the outburst of activity in wool last week, business has rather fallen off, but values remain steady. Continued buying of high grades of foreign wool for export is J. J. Hill and the Havemeyers-no premium reported, and there is some talk of highlarmsworth's representative here. The grade American wools being bought for ship-Philadelphia author replied in his charac- ment to England. Following an advance early in the week, due to good foreign advices and smaller than expected crop movement, cotton is quieter, but holds part of would not oblige Mr. Harmsworth by help- | feature. Abroad quotations of beet sugar ing him secure an interview from the author | have been advanced, while the Cuban yield

"Mine Own People." I understand that | is not expected to be large, and Bradstreet's Mr. Doubleday, when approached on the advices point to not more than half an avsubject, told the Harmsworth man this: erage crop being grown in Louisiana. Raw "You tell Mr. Harmsworth that I shall be | sugar is higher on the week, but refined lags The demand for lumber at wholesale conly, I will give Mr. Harmsworth a thousand- | tinues good, and the Southern industry word interview with Mr. Kipling provided | seems to be sharing to the full in the general he will send me a two-thousand-word inter- | prosperity. Retailers, however, report buyview with Queen Victoria." Mr. Harms- ers slow to pay the advanced quotations. Leather and hides are strong, and boots and

Wheat shipments, including flour, for the week aggregate 2,932,959 bushels, against 1,983,619 last week, 3,232,165 in the corresponding week of 1898, 1,654,668 in 1897, 7,286,490 in 1896 and 2,431,634 in 1895. Since July 1, this season, the exports of wheat aggregate 193,-282,178 bushels, against 191,500,685 last year. Corn exports for the week aggregate 3,001,946 bushels, against 2,666,125 last week, 3,363,482 in this week a year ago, 4,769,315 in 1897. 981,205 in 1896 and 482,590 in 1895. Since July | focation of four men and a boy. The dead 1. this season, corn exports aggregate 139,- are: John Sienwisky, Adam Jelasewiest, 637,744 bushels, against 142,123,324 during the John Reya, Fred Alleri and F. E. Wapps.

187, against 243 in the preceding week, 224 in this week a year ago, 216 in 1897, 240 in 1896 and 223 in 1895.

BANK CLEARINGS.

Increase This Week for the Whole Country, 77.1 Per Cent.

NEW YORK, April 21.-The following table, compiled by Bradstreet, shows the bank clearings at the principal cities for the week ended April 21, with the percentage of increase and decrease, as compared with the corresponding week last

as combated with the cotte	sponding 3	Reck INST
year:		
New York	1,250,403,945	Inc.111.9
Boston	121,597,442	
Chicago	127,887,696	Inc., 25.4
Philadelphia	100,544,566	
St. Louis	22,988,758	
Pit(sburg	32,148,486	Inc 00 9
Baltimore	28,719,906	Inc74.8
San Francisco	19,344,673	Inc., 28.3
Cincinnati	14,270,700	Inc., 7.4
Kansas City	12,186,581	Inc. 13.5
New Orleans	7,822,199	Dec., 6.1
Minneapolis	7,535,093	Inc., 7.1
Detroit	7,284,496	inc15.6
Cleveland	8,793,106	Inc25.2
Louisville	7,413,367	Inc., 9.
Providence	6,178,600	Inc. 20.3
Milwaukee	4,917,725	Inc., 6.4
St. Paul	2,893,010	
Buffalo	4,592,780	Inc., 8.4
Omaha	4.151.618	Dec., 27.6
Indianapolis	5.360,637	Inc., 8.1
Columbus, O	4,546,900	Inc., 5.8
Evansville, Ind	803,467	Dec., 7.5
Totals, United States	Control of the Contro	Inc77.1

DECISION AGAINST TOLEDO.

Totals outside New York ... 625,568,539 Inc. 30,7

Ruling That Affects Mayor Jones's Municipal Ownership Plans.

TOLEDO, O., April 21 .- Judge Millard, of the Probate Court, to-day handed down a decision in the famous case of the City of Toledo vs. the Manufacturers' Railroad Company. The road, previous to the election of Mayor Jones, had sought to condemn certain property in the city for the purpose of getting a right of way. The question of granting the franchise became an issue in the campaign and Mayor Jones's opposition to it contributed largely to his election. Mayor Jones is opposed to granting the use of the streets to private corporations, and the city filed a motion to prevent further

condemnation of property by the railroad. The judge, in deciding against the city, stated that he did so because the law was plain on the point, although it conflicted with his private views. The road will be compelled to go before the City Council, Mayor Jones and his friends in the Council consent. It has been stated, since the decision of the court, that the necessity of the line to the city would cause those interested in municipal ownership to at once prepare to further the line by introducing resolutions into the Council to permit the city to build the road and run it according to the

municipal ownership idea. The decision of Judge Millard, in part, follows: "Hearing was had upon this motion to dismiss and the court is practically asked to send the petitioner out of court without inquiring into any or all of the grounds which, by statute, are to be passed upon by the court to determine these jurisdictional questions. This is so uncommon a proceeding, so at variance with the ordinary practice in this class of cases, and with the course that the statutes point out, that I approach a determination of the issues involved and argued with a degree of uncertainty as to the extent that my decision shall now go, that is not satisfactory to myself. At least, public objection to granting to private corporations further privileges in our streets and a feverish political pulse following our recent upheaval here at home, may be responsible for this variation

from the prescribed line of procedure. "Certainly no person is more opposed to giving up our streets to private corporations than I am, and were I the Legislature there would be such an overhauling of corporation laws and reduction of power in these creatures of the law as would safeguard the individual and place all burdens upon the thing created, at least. This court, however, being itself only the creature of the law, charged solely with discharging certain duties imposed by law, and the interpretation of the higher courts of laws passed by the Legislature, our private views must step aside and we must decide all questions in accord with these laws and determinations of superior courts, even though our most cherished theories are crushed thereby.

TOLEDO JONES TALKS.

Gives His Views on Municipal Ownership and Trusts.

NEW YORK, April 21.-Mayor S. M. Jones, of Toledo, who is in New York, was interviewed by a Herald reporter on the report from Ohio that he might be nominated for Governor on the Republican ticket. "I am not a candidate," said Mr. Jones, "though there has been much talk in Ohio about nominating me. I have had a loud call to be mayor of Toledo. Nearly 17,000 of the 24,000 citizens who voted there at the last election cast their votes for the independent ticket on which I ran, though both the political machines, all the newspapers and corporations in the city and a few of the eminently respectable people were

against me. "Municipal ownership of public utilities is the first step in reform. This public ownership will extend to the State and Nation and I believe that in 1950 it will be hardly possible to find a railroad in the country

"Development of trusts is the most remarkable feature, in my opinion, of the closing years of the century. Their organization and the introduction of labor-saving machinery have not made the hours of labor any shorter, nor have they increased American offers. Prospects for an enlarged | wages, and they have made it harder for men to find work."

"Do you think the issues you have mentioned will figure in the next presidential campaign?" was asked. "They are bound to figure sooner or later," said Mayor Jones. "There is a process of evolution going on which is inevitable. great parties. They must have something more serious to contend for than who shall have the offices. That good can be done with private fortunes does not obscure the fact that those fortunes were obtained through a dishonest system, no matter how

PREMIUM OF \$283,828.

Samuel Newhouse, of Utah, Pays for a

Big Insurance Policy.

honest the individuals who own them may

be. They were gathered at the cost of mil-

lions of wrecked and ruined lives."

NEW YORK, April 21 .- What is said to be the largest check ever paid in a life insurance transaction for a "paid-up" policy and annuity was that given yesterday by Samuel Newhouse, of Salt Lake City, to J. A. Ervin, of the Mutual Life Insurance Company. The check was for \$283,828. For this Mr. Newhouse receives an annuity of \$8,000 during his life and his heirs will receive \$200,000 when he dies. While there are many of taking out larger policies-notably those of John Wanamaker, George W. Vanderbilt, or single payment on the life of a single individual, it is said, has ever reached the

amount paid by Mr. Newhouse. James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern Railway, paid in 1892 \$136,350 for a policy of \$100,000, with an annuity of \$12,400. The Havemeyer family paid in 1890 a single premium of \$578.345 for five policies of \$100,000 each with guaranteed incomes beginning in ten years. George W. Vanderbilt, two years ago, began the payment of \$35,000 on a policy of \$1,000,000. Another noted case is that of an Englishman who has paid a life insur-

ance company \$430,000 and received an annu-Mr. Newhouse, who is one of the millionaire residents of Salt Lake City, was formerly a New Yorker. He is the managing director and president of the Utah Consolidated copper mine of Bingham, Utah, which was recently purchased by the Standard Oil Company. He is also president of the Boston and Montana Copper Company, of Bingham,

the Ajax Mining Company and of the Lakewood & Golden Railroad. Four Miners Suffocated.

DENVER, Col., April 21.-A special from Albuquerque, N. M., says that an explosion in Cook & White's coal mine to-day wrecked the machinery and caused the suf-

The explosion was caused by one of the

miners carrying in an open lamp. The mine